



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Morgan Not Captured.

The report of Morgan's capture was incorrect. He is yet at large, in Vinton county, Ohio, with 500 followers. It is scarcely possible for him to escape.

Jackson Occupied by Gen. Sherman.

An official dispatch from General Grant states that Johnston has retreated in great disorder from Jackson, Miss., and that Gen. Sherman has occupied the place as his headquarters.

Good Mail at Natchez.

Gen. Ransom has captured much booty at Natchez, consisting of 5,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogheads of sugar, large quantities of ammunition and several cannon.

Outrages in East Tennessee.

The account of the outrages upon the loyal people of East Tennessee, published in another column, appears to be well authenticated. We have heard, from time to time rumors of these cruelties, and of the martyrdom of hundreds who have laid down their lives for the old flag. But not in many instances have we had the particulars, with names of persons and places, as is the case in this narrative. It bears the impress of truth, and we believe it. Two things strike the mind in reading this account; the devilish cruelty of the ruffians of Jeff. Davis' army, and the heroic courage and endurance of these poor, uneducated patriots of the mountains of Tennessee. If in one case we are ready to say that humanity has become obliterated in the south, and a race of fiends have been bred under the shadow of their institutions; yet in the other example they endure all and sacrifice everything for the old government, and thus nobly redeem the character of their section. It will be noted, however, that the cruel and relentless disposition is manifested by the slaveholding class, while the sublime devotion to country is displayed by the people of the mountain region who have few or no slaves. Unconditional love for the Union is yet to be manifested by the slaveholding class. Generally the rule is, the greater the number of slaves the more treason and inhumanity.

Progress of the Draft.

The draft is progressing quietly in New England. The Springfield Republican contains a solid page of the names of the drafted in two congressional districts in the western part of Massachusetts. The Republican says that everybody took their lot gracefully and good-naturedly. The drawing was unusually well distributed in Springfield among all classes of society. Several ministers, lawyers, merchants, bankers, &c., were drawn. The Republican newspaper establishment was called upon for thirteen. The newspaper men in Boston are largely honored in this way. The Journal is called upon for ten and the Herald for twelve. The colleges of New England are also largely represented in the draft. M. D. Conway, of the Boston Commonwealth, now in England, is among the men drafted in Boston. A son of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the notorious abolitionist, is also drafted. In Maine, one of the United States collectors is drafted.

We notice a growing disposition to accept the position of conscripts, and not avail themselves of the \$300 exemption, even among those who are abundantly able to do so. New England is generally right, and her example in acquiescing in this draft should be followed everywhere. It is duty as well as law, and these two considerations should prevail.

In Philadelphia the draft is one-third over. There has been no riot, nor is there likely to be.

Rebel Response to the New York Riot.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th has the following editorial paragraph in relation to the New York mob: "Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that the good work did not commence long ago. And this outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society, and leave the northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it God speed."

It is sufficiently evident that all opposition to the draft, forcible or otherwise, is regarded by the rebels as an aid to their cause. They are longing for outbreaks in the north, and they hope that revolution will soak our soil with blood. Whatever resistance to the laws, or whatever violent denunciation against the government, tends to produce such a state of things, gives direct aid to the rebels.

Isiah Rynders, the leader of the "roughs" of New York for the past fifteen years, implored the protection of the civil authorities during the late mob. A guard was accordingly set around his house to protect it. He probably remembered, in the history of the Jacobins of France, the fate of Marat, Danton and Robespierre.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, to congratulate the republicans of the state of Wisconsin generally, and Rock county in particular, that "A Union Man" still lives to guide, enlighten and instruct them in the choice of candidates, to be supported by them this fall for state officers.

The pertinacity with which he urges particular individuals for particular offices, and the positive manner in which he pronounces those persons the very best men in the state for the positions indicated, might lead one to suspect that the motives by which he is impelled are not of the purest and most disinterested character. At all events, whatever faults or imperfections may blemish his character, excessive modesty cannot be placed to his account.

One thing is perfectly obvious—he is more solicitous for the advancement of personal friends or individual interests than for that of justice or fair dealing.

Two circumstances induce me to believe that the clique of politicians who desire to rule the state, (and who evidently control "A Union Man") have a design in this matter, which they fear the people, if left to themselves, will frustrate. One is, the fact that emissaries and agents are acting in concert, throughout the state, to create a public sentiment prejudicial to Governor Salomon; and the other is, the calling of the state convention in the very midst of our wheat harvest—the very busiest time in the whole year, when we farmers cannot attend the primary meetings for the selection of delegates; and consequently the whole thing is managed by a few men, and the sentiments and wishes of the great body of the people is unrepresented altogether.

Now I protest against all this as an outrage upon the people and a great wrong to a worthy man. If there is a state officer, or an officer in the state, that by a strict, impartial and upright discharge of his duties, has earned an endorsement by the people, that man is Governor Salomon; and if the people could be left untampered with, and their honest sentiments be represented in the convention, I have not the least doubt but he would be so endorsed by a triumphant nomination. And this, candor compels me to say, is true of all the other state officers; but as there is no drive made at them it is unnecessary to waste time in volunteering a defense. And right here the question comes up: Why is this onslaught made upon Governor Salomon and on none of the other state officers? To answer this question fully would occupy more space than can be devoted to this article, but in brief it is this: In the last two years an extraordinary amount of patronage has necessarily been placed in the hands of the executive; in the dispensing of which it was impossible to avoid disappointment.

To speak symbolically, there were more mouths than teats, and as the wicked and unworthy are always more unreasonable in their demands than the worthy, it follows that a very large number of that class were left out in the cold, which resulted inevitably in transforming them from interested friends to interested and deadly enemies.

There is another class who have an idea that the state, in some way or other, belongs to them, and that they have an exclusive right to control it. Now Governor Salomon, besides being an upright man, is an independent man, and refused to be used by these men or follow their dictation; therefore they too became his enemies, and have joined hands with these others to defeat his nomination.

Now these two classes are mostly politicians, active and cunning, and will leave no stone unturned to effect their object; hence the convention is called in the middle of August, when it should have been the middle of September, or the first at the very earliest; and to strengthen their candidate for governor they are befouling some good man in every county with the assurance that he is the only man in the state competent to fill the secretary's office, and promise to put him in it. Now how they will succeed I know not, but as a lover of justice and fair dealing, I call upon the good and the true men of the state to stand up against this wrong to a true man and faithful servant. I would ask the same if it was proposed to throw out either of the other state officers and nominate the balance, and I do think that every state officer at Madison should protest against so mean and infamous a proceeding. NIX.

Two instances occurring this week, show what the courage of a single man may do. The mob threatened and approached a friend. One man, not its owner, nor his friend, stood on the steps as the crowd came on. The leaders rushed forward. Said this hero: "You shall enter this house only over my dead body." They stopped, hesitated, swore and retreated, leaving the house unharmed. One brave heart protected it.

A negro was pursued on Tuesday by a howling mob of 30 or 40, bent on killing him—of course for no reason except that he was a negro. Hundreds of cowards saw it, and stirred not; lifted not voice or hand to defend him. But there was one man not a coward. He ran forward, threw his arm about the negro, faced the mob, drew his revolver, and announced, "This first man who approaches, dies." And saved him.

Citizens who have failed to defy this mob, do not these noble actions humiliate and reproach you? When another such mob comes to you, recollect that "a desperate courage makes one a majority."—N. Y. Tribune.

CONTRABANDS AT VICKSBURG.—The World's Vicksburg correspondent says that "upon one point the rebel officers are complaining. In their negotiations they show anxiety to save their negro servants as 'personal property,' but this our leader could not yield. No sooner were we in, than the recruiting officers commenced their unique system of recruiting, much to the chagrin of the rebels. In one or two cases appeals have been made to General Grant, who replies that these men are free to go or remain, upon a fair understanding of their new state in life."

The third regiment raised by the Philadelphia Union League, since the invasion by Lee's army, left for the seat of war last week.

cause of freedom! "Oh, liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" Captain Morley, in charge of a cavalry force, and Col. Thomas, in command of a number of Indians, accompanied Keith's men. These proceeded to Tennessee; Keith's men returned to Laurel, and were instructed to say that the cavalry had taken the prisoners with them to be tried, in accordance with the pledge of Col. Allen. In their progress through the country, many Union men were known to have been killed and scalped by the Indians. Upon the return of Keith and his men to Laurel, they began systematically to torture the women of loyal men, to force them to tell where their fathers and husbands could be found, and what part each had taken in the rebellion. The women refused to divulge anything. They were then whipped with hickory switches—many of them till the blood flowed in streams down their persons to the ground; and the men who did this were called soldiers! Mrs. Sarah Shelton, wife of Esau Shelton, who escaped from the town, and Mrs. Mary Shelton, wife of Lifus Shelton, were whipped and hung by the neck till they were almost dead, but would give no information. Martha White, an idiotic girl, was beaten, and tied by the neck all day to a tree. Old Mrs. Unus Riddle, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of William Shelton, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to play and sing for them. They played and sang a few national airs. Keith learned of it, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and sent to the guard house, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. Sallie Moore, seventy years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this were clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers!

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was tied in the snow to a tree, her child placed in the doorway in her sight, and she was informed if she did not tell all she knew about the seizure of the salt, both herself and the child would be sold to pay the debt. Sergeant N. B. D. J., of Capt. Reynolds' company, and Lieut. R. M. Dyer, assisted their men in the execution of these heinous outrages. Houses were burned and torn down. All kinds of property were destroyed or carried off. All the women and children of the Union men who were shot, and of those who escaped, were ordered by General Alfred B. Jackson, headquarters at Jonesboro, to be sent through the lines by way of Knoxville. When the first of them arrived at this place, the officer in charge applied to Gen. Donelson (formerly speaker of the house of representatives at Nashville) to know which route they should be sent from there, whether by Cumberland Gap or Nashville.

General Donelson immediately directed them to be released and sent home, saying that such a thing was unknown in civilized countries. They were then sent home, and all the refugees met on the road were also turned back.

On the 13th of February, 1863, a squad of soldiers were sent to persecute James McCollum, of Greene county, Tennessee, a very respectable, industrious man, thirty or thirty-five years of age. They found him feeding his cattle. When he saw some of them he ran to the back of his barn; others were posted behind the barn, and, without halting or attempting to arrest him, one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. His three little children who saw it, ran to the house and told their mother; she came out wringing her hands in anguish, and screaming with terror and dismay.

The soldiers were sitting upon the fence. They laughed at her agony, and said they had only killed "a damned traitor." The murdered man was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and was a firm Union man.

In April last, two rebel soldiers named Wood and Ingole went to the house of Mrs. Ruth Ann Rea, living on the waters of Lick creek, in Greene county, to persecute her. The old lady was partially deaf, and she commanded soldiers to leave her house, and raised a stick to strike one of them. He told her if she struck him, he would run her through with his bayonet; she gave the blow, and he shot her through the breast.

In the same month, Jesse Price, an old man 60 years of age, two sons and two nephews, were arrested in Johnson county, Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, by Col. Fouke's cavalry, composed of Tennessee and North Carolina men. They were taken to Ash county, North Carolina, to be tried for disloyalty to Jefferson Davis & Co. The old man had been previously arrested, taken to Knoxville, tried and acquitted.

When the five prisoners arrived in Ash county, a grocery keeper proposed to treat Fouke's men to eight gallons of brandy if they would hang the old man, his sons and nephews, without a trial. The bargain was struck, and the five unfortunate men were hanged without further ceremony. The brandy was furnished, and some of it drank before the tragedy, the rest afterward.

And is it upon the graves of such martyrs, upon the basis of such damning acts of barbarity that the independence of a southern confederacy is to be established? And children are to be hanged against such a consummation. Read this bloody record of inhuman, fiendish slaughter, ye envenomed sympathizers, and ask yourselves if the vengeance of a just God must not, sooner or later, blast the hopes and schemes of such enemies of their race? Is it possible that an inexorable God, demanding such rivers of innocent blood, can be long worshipped in the light of the nineteenth century? Forbid it, God! Forbid it, all ye mighty hosts of Heaven! Christianity cries out against it. American honor demands that the monstrosity be cast into the flames and destroyed forever.

All the blessed memories of the past; all the glorious anticipations of the future, call upon the noble patriots of the Union to avenge the blood of these martyrs to the cause of freedom and nationality. Bight thousand East Tennesseans, and six thousand Middle and West Tennesseans have already enrolled their names in the army of the Union, to avenge the wrongs of their kindred.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—The Madison Journal says: At the recent meeting of the board of Normal School Regents held in that city, the following appropriations were made, being at the rate of \$21 for each pupil:

	No. of Pupils.	Amount.
Allison Academy.....	9	\$189
Millon Academy.....	30	\$630
Allen Academy.....	12	\$252
Brantley Academy.....	12	\$252
Waco Academy.....	2	\$42
Lawrence University.....	14	\$294
Clinton University.....	2	\$42
St. Albans High School.....	6	\$126
		\$2226

The publication of this statement has been delayed some time awaiting the disposition of funds in the state treasury.

